

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

OF

DIANE HARDING

and

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FOR

BABY MATTRESS WITH INTEGRAL LIFE CRADLE

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BABY MATTRESS WITH INTEGRAL LIFE CRADLE

Technical Field

5       The present invention relates generally to an  
inflatable air mattress specially adapted for promoting  
safe and healthy sleep for infants, and more particularly  
to a multi-chambered air mattress that includes a  
separately inflatable life cradle and safely cradle  
combination which is centrally positioned in the mattress  
10       to encourage and condition infants to sleep on their backs.

Background

15       Methods and apparatus for promoting safe and healthy  
sleep for infants have been the subject of a significant  
amount of serious thought and development over the years.  
Baby mattresses, crib sleeping arrangements and bedding  
apparatus of all types have evolved over many years leading  
to a good amount of innovative and inventive techniques.  
Virtually all of these approaches address one or more of  
20       the basic sleep needs -infant comfort, healthy support and  
infant safety. In recent years a new factor has emerged to  
render many of the previously accepted techniques and  
devices of questionable safety value. Specifically, Sudden  
Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) has been found to be a major  
25       consideration regarding how infants' sleeping arrangements  
are viewed, beyond the traditional comfort and support  
aspects. Prone sleeping is associated with spontaneous  
face-down sleeping in infants. The face-down position is  
associated with rebreathing expired gases, including carbon  
30       dioxide, and increased carbon dioxide lung pressure in  
normal infants. In some cases the amounts are sufficient  
to cause infant death [J. Pediatrics, Vol. 123, p686  
(1993)]

35       While many babies need the security of being snugly  
wrapped in a blanket, and many people use towels, blankets,

stuffed toys and the like to brace or secure their infants, it has recently been recommended that infants should preferably be conditioned to sleep on their backs. And further preferably on a firm mattress with no soft items  
5 near them. Indeed, the chairman of the American Academy of Pediatrics' Task Force recommends that babies sleep on their backs. The same recommendations also come from the SIDS Alliance. The reasoning is to allow for greater circulation of breathing air. Pillows, however, are  
10 typically very soft and assume the contour of the overlying infant. Consequently, there is a danger that the infant may suffocate if the child's face becomes directed toward the pillow.

Descriptions of typical prior art approaches may be  
15 found in a number of U.S. patents.

U.S. Patent 5,855,031 to Swift, Jr. teaches the use of a mesh hammock which is supported a short distance above a baby crib mattress so that infants may more safely sleep on their stomachs.

20 U.S. Patent 5,439,008 to Bowman proposes an infant restraint apparatus wherein pairs of side straps are secured to a wedge-shaped support member which is positioned on a slanted angle within a baby crib.

25 U.S. Patent 3,042,941 to Marcus provides a teaching of including a sponge rubber body within an inflatable mattress chamber. The sponge body stands on a number of legs (four are shown) and is used in combination with an inlet valve to aid in inflation of the mattress.

30 U.S. Patent 6,233,768 to Harding discloses a maternity mattress having an adjustably sized womb well suitably positioned within the mattress to support comfortable sleep for women as their pregnancy progresses.

35 While each of these prior art devices and approaches functions more or less well, they have not to date provided an optimum solution to the recently recognized needs of

baby sleeping accommodations. This is especially the case regarding conditioning and encouraging babies to sleep on their backs to minimize SIDS risk. This is also the case regarding contemporary needs for infant sleeping accommodations calling for mobility for travel so that a baby will always have its own safe, comfortable and familiar personal mattress. It is exactly this set of needs that the present invention admirably meets.

10 Objects of the Invention

It is therefore a primary object of the present invention to provide an improved multiple section inflatable mattress for infants which will overcome the disadvantages of the prior art methods and apparatus.

15 A further object of the present invention is to provide an improved infant mattress having a central section which includes a life cradle area disposed above a safety cradle to safely and comfortably support a sleeping infant.

20 A yet further object of the present invention is to provide a life cradle area which may be variably inflated so as to accommodate an infant as the infant grows, with the life cradle positioned above a safety cradle which is filled with strong and resilient material to support an infant in the event of unwanted cradle deflation.

25 In a preferred embodiment, a baby mattress is formed to include a number of separately inflatable sections. A pair of mirror image end sections enclose a central section made up of two vertically disposed cradles which produce the unique and valuable features afforded by the invention. The uppermost life cradle area portion of the central section may be inflated at various pressures to produce a telescoping well variable in size and stiffness. Beneath the life cradle there is positioned an inflatable safety cradle portion of the central section which is filled in

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substantial part with a firm and durable foam rubber element. The safety cradle serves to safely and smoothly support an infant in the event of unwanted deflation of either of the cradles. The baby mattress further includes  
5 a number of auxiliary elements - such as baffles, gussets and height limiting ribbons, and the like - to provide integrated dynamic and static support for both the mattress itself and the mattress/infant combination.

10 Brief Description of the Drawings

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art as the description proceeds with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

15 FIG. 1 is a top front perspective view of a multiple chambered baby mattress incorporating the life cradle/safety cradle combination according to the present invention; and

20 FIG. 2 is a vertical cross sectional view of the baby mattress taken along the line b-b' of FIG. 1; and

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Referring now to FIG. 1, there is shown a top perspective view of a baby mattress having multiple  
25 separately inflatable chambers or sections according to the present invention. By way of a brief overview, and with additional reference to the horizontal cross sectional view of FIG. 2, a baby mattress 10 is shown as having a pair of end regions or sections 12 and 14 between which is located  
30 a central section 16. The two end sections may be mirror image symmetrical, and the central section is shown as having a partially inflated life cradle area 18 at its mid region. As will be described in detail below, the life cradle area 18 forms a telescopic well that may be  
35 adjustable via its own separate air valve to accommodate the changing size needs of a growing infant. The life cradle area 18 is positioned above and is integrally

connected to a separately inflatable safety cradle 20. The lower layer of the life cradle chamber is integrally formed with the upper layer of the safety cradle chamber, and the two chambers cooperate, especially in the vertical or height dimension, to achieve the unique and useful functions provided by the present invention. These several air chambers - 12, 14, 18 and 20 - are fully interconnected to form a unitary mattress, with the overall dimensions of L, W and H as shown.

The baby mattress 10 is shown as being of generally rectangular form, having its length L taken along a longitudinal central axis a-a', its width W taken along an orthogonal, transverse axis (now shown), and its height H taken between its nominal top and bottom surfaces. The three major sections 12, 14 and 16 include a plurality of rigidifying baffles 22 whose top surface attachment lines are shown in dashed lines in FIG. 1, and in vertical cross section in FIG. 2. As is well known, air mattresses generally, as well as water mattress and similar fluid-filled flexible devices, exhibit highly undesirable supporting instabilities when carrying dynamic loads, such as a moving person. These instabilities are particularly undesirable when supporting infants because it is very difficult for the infant to achieve a stable and comfortable sleeping position. The slightest user motion triggers off mattress shape/user weight flexing interactions that negate the comfort previously achieved. It is exactly these instabilities - dynamic and static - that the array of baffles (36 of them, illustratively) provide. For a fuller description of the dimensional stability and other benefits afforded by the array of baffles 20, the interested reader is referred to the description contained in the commonly owned U.S. patent 6,233,768 granted on May 22, 2001.

With continued reference to FIGs. 1 and 2, and especially to the cross sectional view, the safety cradle 20 is filled with strong and durable foam rubber material

24, which is skeletonized by a number of vertically disposed air passages 26, thereby becoming a uniquely structured support element. The combination of the pressurized air and the material strength and stiffness of the foam rubber 24 provides support under the life cradle 18. Note that the upper surface of the foam rubber element 24 is concavely shaped. In the event of accidental or unwanted deflation of one or more of the cradles, the foam rubber 24 would gently and safely support the weight of the baby.

Positioned interiorly of the air passages 26 are a number of height limiting ribbons or straps, of which the ribbon 28 is typical. The quantity and distribution of these limiting ribbons may be varied to achieve a desired amount of height control. The ribbons 28 are made of non-stretchable material and have their top and bottom ends affixed respectively to the tops (ceilings) and bottoms (floors) of their corresponding air passages. In use, as the safety cradle is inflated to a suitable pressure, the ribbons 28 restrain the foam rubber 24 in height so as to allow cradle inflation, but prevent the top surface of the mattress from billowing up, and of course preserving the concave shape of the foam rubber element 24.

The life cradle area 18 also has its own air inflation valve 18V, via which a variable amount of air pressure is introduced to adjust the size and stiffness of the mattress surface so as to provide the desired telescoping well (i.e., size, depth and stiffness adjustability) effect. Note the elliptical shape of the well and the relative dimensions of it with respect to the central section 16, as best seen in FIG. 1. The semi-major ellipse axis (not shown) of the life cradle telescoping well is oriented along the longitudinal axis a-a'. FIG. 2 best shows the telescoping well set to approximately equal the concavity of the safety cradle 20 upper surface. This telescoping well is designed so that it conforms to the needs of a growing infant, and may be deflated from time to time to

prevent the infant from turning onto its stomach. Thereby, the infant is positioned comfortably and supported snugly on its back using only the inflatable life/safety cradle combination. This structure assures that care givers who  
5 are not aware of the advantages of keeping a sleeping infant on its back will correctly position the baby in the telescoping well area.

In various preferred embodiments, the baby mattress 10 may be provided in differing sizes corresponding to more or less standard crib sizes commonly encountered. Some  
10 primary U.S. sizes are designated as "Crib/Jr. Bed", "PortaCrib" size and "Bassinet" size. A typical preferred size is contemplated as being approximately 52" in length, 28" wide and 6" high. The construction and fabrication of  
15 the various sections, chambers, valves, and so forth may be accomplished using well known and conventional fabrication techniques. For example, heat welding, adhesive sealing and reinforcing stitching or fastening means are commonly used. While the life cradle may be fabricated with the  
20 overall length LL and width LW dimensions of 14 and 10 inches, respectively, at the top surface of the baby mattress 10, alternate embodiments are contemplated wherein these dimensions may be altered. Alternate embodiments also contemplate not only different overall mattress sizes  
25 and shapes, but also alternate fabrication techniques. For example, the two end sections may be fabricated into a commonly air filled chamber.

Although the invention has been described in terms of preferred and alternate embodiments, the invention should  
30 not be deemed limited thereto since other embodiments and modifications will readily occur to one skilled in the art. It is therefore to be understood that the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.